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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,176	07/08/2003	Bernard T. Laybourn	018684-001711US	1133
20350	7590	06/07/2007	EXAMINER	
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP			CUMMING, WILLIAM D	
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
EIGHTH FLOOR			2617	
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			06/07/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/616,176	LABOURN & WALTER	
Examiner	Art Unit		
WILLIAM D. CUMMING	2617		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 April 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by **Rodriquez** (all publications).

Rodriquez disclose a system for managing a wireless service (figure 1), comprising a wireless device (#10) having a memory for storing activation logic and one or more access numbers ("memory means for storing a plurality of different parameters, including at least an identification code and a value relating to the amount of available service time, said value including at least a first class of service time related to a predetermined region and a second class of service time related to areas outside said predetermined region") An interactive response means (#20, 22, 24, 26) for allowing a user (#12) to use the wireless device (#10) to specify execution of one or more of a plurality of services including activation

of the wireless service and execution means ("means for enabling said communication means when said value relating to the amount of available service time is greater than a predetermined value"), and for executing the one or more of the plurality of services including activation of the wireless service. The wireless device (#10) establishes communications with the interactive response means (#20, 22, 24, 26) by using the one or more access numbers and wherein the interactive response means (#20, 22, 24, 26) causes the execution means to execute one of the plurality of services specified by the user (#12) by using a first message sent to the wireless device (#10) via a data bearer communication service (#16), and the first message received by the wireless device (#10) causes the activation logic to be executed. ("A portable communication unit that operates based upon predetermined discrete blocks of airtime. The unit may be operated as a conventional portable communication unit when airtime is available, and operation of the unit for conventional communication is disabled when all the airtime has been used. By entering a specific code, which may be supplied by a dealer, the user may activate an additional block of airtime. Two classes of airtime may be provided; home time airtime which is used when the unit is within the area of a local or primary communication service provider, and roam time airtime which is used when the unit is outside of the area of a local or primary communication service provider. The unit may be programmed, preferably only by the dealer, with toll restrictor codes that limit the available range of numbers with which the unit may initiate a communication session. ")

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Rodriquez.

Rodriquez disclose all subject matter, note the above paragraphs, except for the data bearer communication service being a short message service. The examiner takes official notice that a data bearer communication service being a short message service is old and well known in the art and not invented by applicants. The examiner provides **Larkins** as evidence as such. Hence, it would have been very obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to incorporate the old and well known and commercially availed short message service in the system of **Rodriquez** in order to transfer data to and from the wireless device using already established data bearer communication service.

Double Patenting

7. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Omum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

8. A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

9. Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

10. Claims 1-4 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,625,439 and 6,480,710. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims in this application are broader than the ones in the patents.

11. These nonstatutory double patenting rejections CANNOT be held in abeyance. Applicant MUST either traverse the nonstatutory double patenting reicction or file a terminal disclaimer. If applicant does NOT either traverse the nonstatutory double patenting rejection or file a terminal discizimer it will be consider a DELIBERATE non-responsive response and the application maybe ABANDONED.

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

14. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

15. If applicants wish to request for an interview, an "*Applicant Initiated Interview Request*" form (PTOL-413A) should be submitted to the examiner prior to the interview in order to permit the examiner to prepare in advance for the interview and to focus on the issues to be discussed. This form should identify the participants of the interview, the proposed date of the interview, whether the interview will be personal, telephonic, or video conference, and should include a brief description of the issues to be discussed. A copy of the completed "*Applicant Initiated Interview Request*" form should be attached to the Interview Summary form, PTOL-413 at the completion of the interview and a copy should be given to applicant or applicant's representative.

16. If applicants request an interview after this final rejection, prior to the interview, the intended purpose and content of the interview should be presented briefly, in writing. Such an interview may be granted if the examiner is convinced that disposal or clarification for appeal may be accomplished with only nominal further consideration. Interviews merely to restate arguments of record or to discuss new limitations which would require more than nominal reconsideration or new search will be denied.

17. Electronic Notification of Outgoing Correspondence (e-Office Action)

Effective December 16, 2006, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Office) will begin a pilot program to provide a limited number of Private PAIR users with the option of receiving electronic notification of some outgoing correspondence related to their US patents and US national patent applications retrievable through Private PAIR instead of a paper mailing of the correspondence. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) applications will not be included in this pilot.

Participants in this pilot program will no longer receive paper mailings for most correspondence originating from a Technology Center. However, since several areas of the Office have independent mailing processes, pilot participants will continue to receive paper mailings for correspondence originating from several areas of the Office including, but not limited to: Office of Initial Patent Examination, Petitions, PCT, Appeals, Publications, Interference, and Reexamination.

A Private PAIR user will be able to opt-in to receive electronic mail message (email) notifications of outgoing correspondence by selecting the appropriate choice on the Customer Number Details screen for a customer number associated with a correspondence address after logging in to Private PAIR and providing between one and three email addresses to be used for these notifications. The Private PAIR user must be a registered patent attorney or agent of record, or a pro se inventor who is a named inventor in the application associated with the customer number through which Private PAIR is accessed. The Office will then send a notification to each provided email address if a new outgoing correspondence has been prepared for the patents or patent applications associated with the user's Customer Number. Each email notification will list all applications, associated with the corresponding Customer Number, in which new outgoing correspondence was prepared for the corresponding electronic application files within the preceding 24 hours. Each email notification will be entered into the corresponding application files. The new outgoing correspondence will become available for viewing and downloading through Private PAIR within two business days of the date of the email notification.

Applicants will have the ability to opt-in or opt-out of receiving electronic notification of Office actions at any time. However, the status of each individual outgoing correspondence, whether electronic or paper, will be determined at the time of the printing of the form PTOL-90 cover sheet (at the time the outgoing correspondence becomes available for viewing, i.e., the date indicated on the correspondence).

The email notification described above will be sent after the Office action has been prepared and entered into the record. The period for reply to any Office correspondence to which a reply is required will commence on the date indicated on the outgoing Office such outgoing correspondence for all other purposes (e.g., 37 CFR 1.71(g)(2), 1.97(b), 1.701 through 1.705). The Office communication will become available for downloading and viewing through Private PAIR on the date indicated on the correspondence.

If none of the documents in each of the applications listed in the email notifications are viewed or downloaded through Private PAIR within seven calendar days after the emails are sent, a courtesy postcard notifying the applicant of the availability of electronic Office action will be mailed to the correspondence address associated with the applicant's corresponding Customer Number for each of those applications. The mailing of a courtesy postcard will not restart the time period for reply, and the period for reply to any outgoing Office correspondence to which a reply is required will continue to be measured from the date indicated on such outgoing Office correspondence.

Please note that the email notification procedure outlined above is simply an automated email sent by the Office to alert applicant that an official Office correspondence has been entered in the official record that will be available for viewing via private PAIR. It is not an email sent by the examiner and does not alter the Office policy prohibiting an applicant or examiner from engaging in improper email correspondence. See MPEP section 502.03.

The e-Office Action Pilot Program will begin with a limited number of participants. The Pilot Program will last approximately six months. Upon the conclusion of the pilot program the success of the pilot will be evaluated. At that time decisions will be made as to whether or not to make modifications to the e-Office action program and whether or not to permanently implement the program.

Thus, if the pilot program is successful and a decision is made to permanently implement the program, it is expected that the e-Office Action Program will go into full production sometime around June 2007 at which point the program will be open to all users (registered patent attorney or agent of record, or a pro se inventor who is a named inventor in the application associated with the customer number through which Private PAIR is accessed) having a Customer Number and access to Private PAIR.

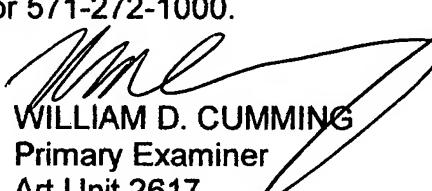
For further information please contact the Patent Electronic Business Center (EBC) 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 571-272-4100 Monday through Friday from 6 a.m. to 12 Midnight Eastern Time or send e-mail to ebc@uspto.gov

Date 12/19/2006

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to WILLIAM D. CUMMING whose telephone number is 571-272-7861. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 11am-8:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on 571-272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


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